SATURDAY:::::AUG.22,:::::1835.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser. THE MONSTER PARTY.

It is becoming quite fashionable now with the "tag, rag and bobtail" of the opposition to cry out against and to denounce as the great enemy of American liberty "THE MONSTER PARTY." It would be well to inquire who are those men who have so lately discovered that party in politics is so extremely prejudicial to public liberty and the safety of our Constitution and of our republican institutions, and how long it is since they have made the discovery that the monster party has become so dangerous and so mischievous.

There was nothing monstrous or mis-

chievous in the party with the Federal-

ists in 1800, when they used all their

power and all their influence to perpetuate the reign of the elder Adams. At that time they were not ashamed to avow themselves the federal party. When the disputes with France and England took rise, these men did not hesitate to arrange themselves under the banners of the federal party and denounce their opponents as democrats and jacobins, the enemies of all regular government and the supporters of anarchy and misrule. There was nothing disgraceful in being ranked with the friends of religion, the supporters of regular and legitimate government and the enemies of republican Deistical, Atheistical France, under the name of Federal PARTY. When the aggressions of the Britisk Government induced the President of the United States to recommend an embargo to prevent the collision of our citizens with the belligerents of France, it was not disgraceful but was considered honorable for these men to give all the opposition in their power to the embargo in Congress, under the cognomen of the Federal PARTY. When the embargo was laid on with the consent and desire of the majority of the people of the United States, the President who had recommended it, the Congress which had passed the law, and the people who had sanctioned it, met with ridicule and obloquy and from whom? Why from the Federal PARTY. When the embargo was found insufficient and removed, and the aggressions of England became so intolerable as to produce a war between America and her, the Federalists who had always been the friends of England, and who in fact had been made up almost entirely of the Tories of the Revolution, opposed the war and were not ashamed to call themselves the "PEACE PARTY.' Whilst the war was in progress, and the few honest men who had too much faith in a Monarchical government and therefore had joined the Federal party, but now finding the independence of their country at stake, joined their fellow citicontempt by the party with which they had been associated, the peace party, alias the federal party, became considerto carry out their principles, they used all their power and influence to cripple the powers and the resources of their got into Congress, denounced the war as wicked, unjust and sacriligious, even ad- the present moment they are endeavorvised the people to refuse joining the ing to assume a new name—and to take ranks of the army, denounced those who to themselves the cognomen of the Awould lend their money in support of the MERICAN PARTY." war, as the enemies of their country and its religion, rejoiced at the defeat and all other titles which they have assummourned at the victories of their coun- ed. They have found that the demotry's defenders, and were willing to enter | cratic party, which is in fact the party of into alliance with foreign despots in sup- the people, has been too strong for them port of their pretended principles of in every general and national contest, peace, or were willing to separate the and in most of all others. Even the imunion and establish separate governments posing title of whig could do nothing for under the patronage of the very power them. They have had woful experience with which the nation was at war-and that there is nothing in a name. The all this under the banners of "PARTY" the people cannot be cajoled either by this When the war was ended and peace re- they take still further exposes their knastored by driving from the country its in- very, and still farther convinces the peovaders, the "peace PARTY" had no pre- ple that their objects are places and powtensions for existence, it was therefore er, that no confidence can be placed in once more resolved into its original party men who profess principles so discordant, and assumed for a short time its former | so completely opposed to each other .name, federal party, but its force being Can men who pretend that national pros greatly reduced by the defection of those perity depends upon high duties being ket, something must be done to obtain the mestic manufacture, and that the surplus power they had lost with John Adams, revenue should be expended on internal

supported by them, the division among tion, joined with those who repudiate that are about four inches below the surface. Sabhath legislation has become a great nuisance Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahoga co., them being only on personal grounds, as they all belonged to the democratic party as was believed. But when the people failed to elect any of the three, and Crawfailed to elect any of the three, and Craw- to support him for President of the United 1834-5, they were not. This experiford, Adams and Jackson were sent to the States as the preserver and defender of ment succeeded, but whether it is the House of Representatives for election, that constitution? In a party composed the scene that there ensued made a great of such materials, the people plainly peralteration in the general state of affairs. ceive they can have no confidence. They in both instances, previous to burying and Clay joined Adams, and the latter by the plainly perceive that however these men influence of the former was elected, al- may profess veneration for the constitu- food consumed might have been ascerthough it was notorious that Jackson was tion, however loudly they may complain tained. But my experiments were both the favourite of the people, having been of the infraction of it, they cannot be of them faithlessly tried, and unnecessathe first choice of a large plurality, and sincere, they cannot be the friends of pub- ry ceremonies were dispensed with. the second of so many as would have lic liberty or public prosperity, their true The quantity of honey consumed, howgiven him a large majority of the whole, object is to enrich or aggrandize them- ever, was small, as none but very light had the election been again referred to selves, to promote their own interest, to hives were selected, and their weight in

accession of strength. What was called oined the "Adams PARTY," and a change cognomen became necessary, as many of those who had been attached to Clay as a pure democrat, though willing to folow him in his devious course, were greaty disinclined to assume the name of Federalists, and therefore, a new banner, was raised, on which was inscribed "NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN," and for a few years this was the triumphant cognomen of what they flattered themselves was the dominant PARTY. But alas, the election of 1828 told another tale, and the National Republican PARTY became minus. It tempt than that party is by the democrat- diately after the trust is committed to it it was found to be still further in the mi- party of the people. nority, and the democratic party found it self upon still higher ground than in 1828, its majority being vastly increased, notwithstanding the defection of the Nullifiers of South Carolina. In this latter we had another party called by thousands the "States Rights' PARTY." This "PAR-TY," small as it was, lost nothing in virulence and violent opposition to the demo cratic party, and still greater hostility to that portion of the National Republican party who stood out for a protecting Tariff and Internal Improvements in the most extreme degree. In 1832 arose another party called the "Bank PARTY." This party rose from the shreds and patches of all the others. In it we had Itra tories, monarchists, federalists, naional republicans, Clay men, Adams men, friends of peace, friends of war, nullifiers, anti-masons, masons, and a small sprinkling of shivering cowardly wretches who had affected to be Jackson men, who had become bank men for fear of bank prosecutions, and some who joined the bank like Swiss guards merely for pay. Among the latter were Webster, Clay, Adams, Clayton, Southard, Frey linhuysen, Mangum, Tyler, Leigh and others too tedious to mention. Hence comes the present party called the "anti-Jackson PARTY," made up of all the azens in the defence of that country; they bove interested—heterogeneous as the materials are. Monarchists, ultra tories, chinations, and fought and bled for those federalists, national republican, peace institutions which had been held in such party men, war party men, tariffites, anti-tariffites, internal improvement men, anti-internal improvement men, Unionist, and Nullifiers and White men-all joined ably reduced in number, but still resolute one party, under the name of Whigs of '34, in opposition to Jackson, and who would support the devil rather than Van Buren, and these are the materials of country, and lent all the aid they could which the party is composed that now to the common enemy. Such of them as | bellows aloud against all party, and for the entire extinction of party, though at

They have suffered discomfiture under peace PARTY," the "federal PARTY." | means or by their intrigues. Every step honest men who had taken up the mus- laid on goods alone for protection of do-

like bands of robbers who each have sep- particularly. the "Clay PARTY" during the canvass erate interests, but who unite in conspi-

From the Genisee Farmer. BURYING BEES.

Mr. Tucker-It is two years this spring since I first commenced bee-keep ng. In the out-set I had no knowledge whatever of their management, and it was a stipulation of the bargain with the person of whom I obtained them, that he should, as occasion required, impart to me such facts as his experience would justify, in regard to their culture. This agreement was satisfactorily performed; and, aided by the information thus received, my success, for a tyro's, was such as to create an almost enthusiastic interest in this branch of rural industry.

In the autumn of 1833, I selected four hives, (double the number with which I commenced,) for wintering. Three of these had so limited a supply of honey, that I was advised to bury them, an operation which, in my mind, was little preferable to throwing them away. But I concluded to "try the experiment," and on one of the last days of November, they were "deposited beneath the little mound," where my mind figured them as possessing the interminable repose of "their last resting place." My absence on "the return of spring," that season when dying worms are wooed again to life, and the faded wing of the insect receives new colorings, beautifully wrought rom nature's dve. prevented me the pleasure of witnessing their exhumation, but the person who took them from their temporary sepulchre, (which was done about the 20th of March,) informed me that on their first introduction to the air | we might choose to walk. and light, their animation was as perfect as that usually exhibited by bees in June. He said that he did not find half a gill of dead bees in all the hives. These hives gave swarms earlier and more frequently than the one that remained above

ground, during the ensuing summer. Last fall I concluded to continue "the experiment" with a single hive. The one selected was very light, probably not containing a sufficiency of honey to carry them half through the winter, had they been kept the usual way. In consequence of a rainy season through the last of November, they were not inhumed until December, probable as late as the 10th. They were occasionally fed in the fall, lest their supply should not be sufficient to insure a subterranean existence. My faith was as wavering when these last were buried, as on the previous winter, and as often as I looked at the spot where they were interred, I viewed it as the grave of my little insect

They were taken up on the 28th of March, and much to my satisfaction, I found that the second experiment had terminated with the same happy results as the first. Not two dozen were lost, and new comb was actually formed while they were in their "dark abode."

My "Modus operandi" is as follows: and then commenced the cry of "no par- improve nents, joined with those who A hole is dug considerably larger than ty," "era of good feelings," "measures, profess to hold that duties should be laid the hive, or hives, in every respect. On not men," &c., and by this specious de- on for revenue alone, and that the gene the bottom of the hole two sticks of three ceptive mode of action, the people were | ral government has no power to expend | or four inches in diameter are placed for cajoled and deceived, and the spirit of money on Internal Improvement-men each hive, and on these the floor board, party was considerably abated, till the who hold that the general government which should be a sound one, is placed. canvass for President of the United States has the power to make all laws necessary Another board, (two inch plank is prefcommenced, when it was once more a- to the public welfare, joined with those erable,) is put on the hive, and dry straw roused and those who had been the old who contend that no laws can be made is as compactly as is convenient placed tory, and federal and peace party, ar- by the government but such as accord around it. This, in rainy weather, if ranged themselves under the banner of with the constitution strictly construed the ground is clear front, allows the rain the younger Adams-in the hope as they men who insist that no state can with- to pass freely down, while the space beafterwards avowed, that those "who had | draw from the Union without the consent | tween the blocks furnish a ready reserfallen with the first Adams would rise with of the whole, joined with those who con- voir, from which it is absorbed by the the second." With regard to the other tend that any state may refuse to obey earth, without offering any injurious three candidates, the honest unsophisti | the laws of the union, and can withdraw | effects to the bees. The earth is placed cated democrats were divided in opinion, and Crawford, Clay and Jackson were men who contend for the right of instruc-

best way of succeeding I shall not advise.

on disinterring them, that the amount of make the rich richer, and the poor more the spring was apparently nearly as After this surreptitious election, then poor, to live without working themselves great as in the fall. It is my intention in the old "Federal PARTY" gained a great and to increase the labour of others, and fature experiments to mark items more

In selecting the spot for burying, a racies against those they intend to rob. dry, and cold, rather than a warm one, The people are not to be deceived by should be chosen. An individual of my such men; they laugh at the cry raised acquaintance buried on the south side of against the "monster PARTY;" they can- a dry hill, and an entire loss of all thus not but see the cry comes from the very treated was the consequence- I attribmen who make a monster of party, from uted it, (though perhaps some other dethose of a party with more heads than fect was the cause,) to such situations the hydra itself. Never was there in being more exposed to frequent freezings any country a party so monstrous as that and thawings, subjecting the insects to now known in the United States, as the more frequent change of temperature, a Whig Anti-Jackson or the new fangled circumstance injurious to all that comes American party. Nor was there ever within its influence. If the situation is any "PARTY" held in more sovereign con- such as that the ground will freeze immekept its ground however, till 1832 when ic PARTY, which is really and truly the and remain so until time to "remove the deposits," to me it would appear most Yours, etc.

WILLIAM BACON. Richmond, (Ms.) April 23, 1835.

From the Liverpool Journal.

The English are an over-righteous peopleas outward appearances go.—They like the the substance. They are delighted to stand well in the eyes of men, and forget that their hypocrisy must be evident to the omnisicence of their Maker So that they act the saint on Sundays and holi days, they think they have a special privilege for acting the singer on other days. So much is this the case, that there is little exaggeration in the anecdote of the pious grocer who thus addressed his
apprentice: "Hast thou sanded the sugar?"
"Yea." "And watered the spirits?" "Yea."
"And sloe leaved the tea?" "Yea." "Then
come to prayers."

This sanctimonious affectation, however, is not confined to the middle class; there is a pitch of hypocricy beyond theirs, bad as it is—that is when the wealthy take upon themselves the task placing fetters on the Sabbath, under the pre text of providing for the spiritual salvation of the middle and working class. It was from this that Sir Andrew Agnew's precious Sabbath bill had its origin. One by one, the aristocracy of England have stolen and snatched away the enjoyments of the people, and this Scottish Mawworm, would, at one fell swoop, take away the scanty few which remain. We cannot believe, and we will not be remain. lieve, that the Almighty designed the Sabbath to be a day of gloom—of imprisonment—of endless psalm singing—of interminable preaching—of ceaseless Bible reading—of the debarment of all the innocent enjoyments which nature herself invites us to. No, it is a better belief, by far, that that the Sabbath was designed as a day of rest from labor, and that we do not misapply the time lic or offering up private worship we walk into the the beautiful aspects around us and the sunny skies above us. Nor, if we wish to go beyond th fust of the town, does it strike us as either irreligious or unlawful to go, in a vehicle, farther than

The "saints," on the other hand, hold that it is profanation to indulge in any thing of the sort; that we should have faces, throughout the Sabbath, as long as mutes at a funeral—that we should -- sit down to a cold dinner, (for its profanation t cook on the Sabbath!) and spend the time whic is not devoted to prayer and eating, to psalm singing, and an alternate course of pious reading. And while the said parliamentary puritans take all this care for the spiritual good of the middle classes, we do not hear that they practice what they preach. If we were in the habit of betting, vould lay a wager that St. Andrew Agnew imself does not sit down to a cold, comfortles dinner on a Sunday—that he does not go to church thrice on that day—that he debars himself of none of his usual enjoyments, (whatever they may be,) and that much as he rails against Sunday travelling, he would look astonished if his conchman declined driving him out on a Sunday. No, no! neither Saint Andrew Ague-cheek nor the well fed Bishop of London are so foolish as to do what they would have others do. The bishops go to church in their carriages, in all the pride of semi-princely prelacy, and we warrant it that no a dish of their usual "three courses and a desert' is abridged, because being Sunday, the servants within their houses should have some relief from labor. Surely, think these saints, it is enough t labor for the spiritual good of the people, without making a sacrifice on the same side! The fact is, in this business, as in every thing else, there is on law for the poor and another for the rich. As some bardling writers say :

The poor man's sins are glaring, In the face of the Gospel warning; He's caught in the fact of an over act, Buying greens on a Sunday morning!

The rich man's sins are under The rose of wealth and station. And escapes the sight of the children of light, Who are wise in their generation.

The rich man has a cellar, And a ready butler by him; The poor must steer for his pint of beer Where the saint can't choose but spy him. The tich man has his kitchen

And a cook to dress his dinner; The poor who would roast, to the baker must And thus become a sinner.

The rich man's open windows hide
The concerts of the quality;
The poor can but share a cracked fiddle in the Who offends all sound morality.

The rich man lives invisible, In the midst of his gay society, But a poor man's delight is a sore in the sight, And a stench in the nose of piety.

who has a seat in parliament because he is a millionarie, moved a restriction to the effect that none should travel on that road during any part of the Sabbath, under a penalty of £20. The House very properly rejected the insiduous clause by a majority of one hundred and seventy-eight; there being 34 for, and 212 against it. Mr Buckingham was one of the majority: he frankly said he did not believe it possible to make people religious by act of Parliament, and he therefore regarded this merely as a civil question. rely as a civil question.

cause of religion, by bringing a greater number of churches within reach of those who would take the trouble of travelling to church. This road would have the recommendation of conveying the produce of the south of Ireland to this country, more expeditiously, and making provisions cheaper to the poor. Eggs, butter, vegetables, meat of every kind, and even milk might be brought from Ireland by this conveyance; but many of those articles would be tainted and destroyed by the delay of four and twenty hours, which this clause would occasion." But in the eyes of the saints, the best way to save the poor is to prohibit Sunday travelling and Sunday conveyance on the railroad, so as to make provisions dearer! A Scotch member said, that to his knowledge, in many towns in Scotland, where travelling on Sunday was wholly prohibited, numbers of the poor people having necreation on the Sabbath day, did not shave of dress themselves; but lounged at home in illeness during church hours, and after that time went to the alchouses. But the best evidence on the question is contained in Mr Roebuck's excellent speech,

hich we subjoin at length:

"Mr Roebuck condemned the practice of interring with the comforts and resources of the poor,
hile the enjoyments of the rich were left untouch. In the course of a Sunday's walk lately, the person he met was the Duke of Wellington. This was about 12 o'clock, the time of divine service He went a little further, and on coming to Hyde He went a little further, and on coming to Hyde-Parke he saw carts employed in watering the promenades for the fine people. He went on fur-ther, and at Knightsbridge he found the soldiers under arms exercising. Extending his walk still fruther, he saw the Lord Chief Justice at the oth-er side of Hammersmith-bridge riding. At three o'clock the same day, being at Hampton court, he saw there the right Hon. member for Tamworth. A laugh). If these individuals were at liberty (A laugh.) If these individuals were at liberty to spend the Sunday as they pleased, equal indulgence ought to be extended to the poor. This railroad would be a very great convenience and advantage to the poorer classes, and they ought not to be debarred from it. The fact was, we were

to be debarred from it. The fact was, we were all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show." This is hitting the right nail on the head. "We are all too much given to taking care of each other. If every man took care of his own goodness, we should have more virtue and less outward show." We hope that on every occasion in which saintly legislation is attempted, it will be which saintly legislation is attempted, it will be summarily put down by the good sense of the Commons. It is an abomniable off-shot of hy-

Matrimonial Lotterry .- On the 21st lay of December last, I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the town of --, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighboring house, and, on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married the company was seated, and the most profound silence ensued—(the man of the house) rose and addressed the company very handsomely, and finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. On obtaining leave,

ie proposed:-That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name with whom they wished to marry-then hand it to the President for inspection; and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to nform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choices were kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young men and ladies had reciprocated choices, but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I passed hrough the same place on the 14th March following, and was informed that eleven or twelve matches had been solemnized, and the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced. Gentlemen under twenty, and ladies under fourteen were excluded as unmar-

riageable .- Southern paper. From the Baltimore American.

The annexed article, copied from one of the interior papers by the last mail, attributes virtues to the tomato which will probably cause that delightful vegetable to be more generally used even than it is at present.

The Tomato .-- Dr. Bennett, the Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of tice, and on the most reasonable terms Women and Children, Hygeine and Ac-Women and Children, Hygeine and Acclimatement, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of Lex. June 2, 1835--22-tf

Ohio, in his public introductory lecture recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the Solanum Lycopersicum, or as it is generally called, Tomato, Love Apple, Jerusalem Apple, etc. to-wit:

1st. That it (the Tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most Mr O'Connell said "railroads would serve the effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of Calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone. 4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the East or North, to the West or South, should by all means, make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Maeria Alimentara. &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press

MEDICUS. N. B .- Dr. Bennet stated likewise. that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of Cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it.

Origin of Lynch's Low .- As "Lynch's aw" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, 'What is Lynch's law?" it may be well o relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:-

In Washington county, Pa., many years ago, thore lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was betteved, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the far-mers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly born calf, he concealed t from his neighbors for several dayshen rode over to the peacher's, and told nim that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had had it, its size and color, and being told, said eing religious.) A young lawyer then it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him. The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unintimidated. The party, however proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer named Lunch, to be judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under a penalty of receiving three hundred more if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent, as to render its repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

STONE CUTTING.



ONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexing-ton Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest no-



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!! FOR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Burch, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard W. Johnson, OF KENTUCKY.

In our last, we mentioned the publick for publication.

We have heretofore expressed our dis-

PUBLIC MEETING. onsideration the propriety of petitioning for a remeeting was one of the most numerous and respectable ever held in this city. George J. TROTTER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Samuel Shy, Esq. appointed Secretary. Messrs. Samuel Shy, J. P. Trotter, John R. Cleary, William Berry and Jas. Trimble were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the adoption of the meeting-after retiring for a short time, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions; carried almost unanimously, there being but one or

City Charter of Lexington has failed to answer the purposes for which it was conferred, that it was in itself a measure unnecessary and unwise; that it has not conduced to the peace and welfare increase of taxes--by promoting perpetual strife and litigation--and by its perversion to the purposes of arbitrary power, has indicated numerous and alarming evils on the inhabitants of said city

therefore,

Resolved, That the "Act to incorporate the city of Lexington ought to be repealed." And whereas the present Mayor of this city, James E. Davis, Esq. has, in his administration, demonstrated a general want of qualification for said office: has exhibited a spirit perverse, vindictive and tyranical; and has been concerned 'as this meeting have reason to believe) in organizing "a secret Folice"

alias a band of spies and informers; Therefore,
Resolved, That the citizens of Lexington ought
to request the said James E. Davis, Esq. to resign the office of Mayor of said city.
And, whereas, the organization of the aforesaid
"secret police, or band of spies," is in the highest
degree insulting to the moral sense of this comdegree insulting to the moral sense of this community; is calculated to introduce a species of corruption which none have had the hardihood heretofore to avow in our country; will in its opdisgraceful to a free country, being an appropriate engine of despotism: Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting do protest against said "secret police," in the most solemn manner. Resolved, That a committee be appointed, who shall use their utmost diligence in ferreting out the individuals who may degrade themselves, by exercising the functions of eve-droppers, spies and informers, upon the inhabitants of this city, and make their names public, or not, as may be deem-ed most advisable.

Resolved, That while this meeting would ever encourage the impartial and righteous administration of the laws, it will protest an invidious distinction of persons in executing the same.

And whereas, it has been slanderously reported, that this meeting has been projected in opposition to recent measures in this city for the suppression of unlawful gaming: Therefore

Resolved, That while we shall oppose a resort to mobs and the propagation of an incendiary spirit, we pledge our co-operation, in executing fairly, equally and impartially, the laws of the land.

Resolved, That the Chairman at any conventhe foregoing Resolutions into effect.

GEO. JAS. TROTTER, Chrin. SAML. SHY, Sec'ry. August 14, 1835.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:

Living as I do, at some distance from Lexington, I miss many valuable opportunities no doubt, of having my mind enlightened upon the many interesting subjects which occupy the attention of your very learned citizens; but having been called by business to your city a short time since, I was immediately invited by a friend to the Court-House, where I found a large concourse of people collected for the purpose of devising measures for putting a stop to the practice of gambling, or rather, in the words of the Committee, unlawful gaming. My business did not allow we to see the final result, but I now have the preamble and resolutions before me, and see it stated in several resolutions, that unlawful gaming is to be immediately suppressed. This sir, is about as much as I had expected. If the committee have found out that there is a necessity for suppressing unlawful gamthat if there is unlawful gambling there must be a kind which is lawful ;-we are then to infer that the lawful gaming or gambling consists of a few of

proven that they have been guilty of gambling in [] both very recently) for the purpose of amusing themselves in quite an innocent game of cards, the way of living. Is it expected by the good citizens of Lexington, that they will be relieved from

of a meeting in the Tenth Ward which adopted

Apathy just now would be guilt. The the vice of gambling by such proceedings. When the vice of gambling by such proceedings. When the proceedings noticed in another column, was arrested yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of was it known that laws operating unequally upon complained of? If you wish in reality to put a Secretary of the meeting, was also recognized in stop to gambling, you must devise means to have the laws on that subject duly put in force; had this been done a few years since, it is easy to see that many of the rich and great men of your city would have had a most sorrowful penance to perwould have had a most sorrowful penance to perform. Can any body believe that gambling will cease while you have so many well adapted schools as well as so many apt scholars? For its teachwould have had a most sorrowful penance to permeeting held at the Court House the day ing and introduction? I wish it here to be underprevious—since which, the proceedings had at that meeting, have been handed us to be gambling; whether there is playing or not, so elsewhere to be as much gambling as cards or any other game. Will this society brake up the race the restoration of peace and order. approbation of the first meeting. We field? Call out the Malitia and drive the comview a Judiciary officer as unfit for his pany from the field :-- Instead of this, I venture station, who shall be either induced to without much bazard, that many of the members pursue a certain course, or intimidated of this society will be found upon the race field from its pursuit, by any publick meeting. Hence we were not in favour of gamblers to keep up the sport in defiance of all the first meeting; but are more opposed your partial efforts .- But sir, I consider this to be to the second, by its direct censure of quite innocent when compared with your private the first Judicial officer of our City .- parties, which I am authorized to say, are now Odious indeed, must be the administration of the City government, if it cannot be borne with for a few short months; won and lost in a single night. While those things when if it is oppressive, a change can exist, I cannot believe that your anti-gambling sobe effected in a legal and peaceable ciety will accomplish any thing desirable. I would, sir, take Dr Franklin's method for stopping this evil: i. e. seize those great men while gambling On Friday afternoon, the 14th inst. pursuant to in public or private houses and send them to the previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lexington was held in the Court-House, to take into for some good to arise from a measure which would peal of the City Charter, and requesting the present Mayor, James E. Davis, Esq. to resign. The ful; - but why form a society at all on this subject more than any other? Have we not laws? Are not those laws clear and distinct? And we do not pay officers to execute those laws? Why then organize a mob for the purpose of their execution I hope the good citizens of Lexington will reflect on this subject, and that they will discountenance which, after a speech of some length from Mr Shy, all mobs, especially those which shall require the and a few remarks from Mr J. P. Trotter, were powers of incorporation or obtain a patent right for mobbing. Having a sincere desire for the hon-Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the or and prosperity of your city as well as the liberty and happiness of my country, and also feeling a repugnance to gambling in every form, I design to write you next week a few hints on the incorof the community -but on the contrary, by a great parating of the anti-gambling society. I am yours, with great respect, &c.

NO GAMBLER.

From the Baltimore America BALTIMORE, Aug. 12, 1835.
Order is restored in our city. Roused by the accesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the itizens turned out on Monday, and under the di-ection and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property. From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the Fire Companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceding evenings.—The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established.

On Monday morning a feeling of indignation spread through the community at the sight of the devastations which had been committed the night before, and at the threats of further violence. town meeting was called. Our venerable fellow under the dominion of desperate advencitizen, General Samuel Smith, presided, and a turers and selfish schemers." "The eration be destructive of the public peace and call was made upon all such ir habitants as valued President of the United States, and the their rights and were disposed to protect them, to meet at noon in Howard's Park.—Here, accordpressive from the character of the speaker, who, after a half century of public service, now came forward in his eighty-third year to lead his townsmen in their determination to vindicate the author- ought to revolt at the humiliation to which ity of the law and defend their persons and property. The multitude assembled were requested to organize themselves in their respective wards, and re-assemble at the City Hall at six o'clock. This was efficiently done, and before night the various bodies were well armed and distributed over the through which they partrolled during the

> Regrets for what is passed are idle. The town has learnt a lesson from the doings of the last few days that will never be forgotten. Feelings which should ever animate the governing power, particularly in a Republic,—a willingness to preserve peace by peaceful means and a reluctance to proceed to the last extremity,—fatally misled the city authorities last week. These dispositions diverted them from the adoption of the only means of effecting their object. Had the force which volunwas on Monday, organized as an armed force, not only would the designs of the violently disposed have been frustrated, but bloodshed would certainly have been prevented. Such a manifestation of power and resolution would have deterred them. and preserved the city from the horrors of the last

whole night.

The following Orders were issued early yesterday morning by Gen. J. S. SMITH: THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MI-

LITIA.

Head Quarters, City Hall, Aug. 11, 1835.

The Major General of this Division of the Mayland M litia having received a requisition from the civil authority to call out such part of the Military force under his tary force under his command, as he might deem sufficient to preserve the public peace, immediately appealed to his fellow citizens for that aid, and it is with great pleasure he aunounces that they promptly volunteered in such numbers as to assure the public tranquility, and to give this community the most gratifying evidence that kind feelings and good order are restored throughout this

parade this day at 5 o'clock, P. M. and report he thus speaks: hemselves to head quarters, as also the volunteer itizens who so patriotically enrolled themselves and did duty on resterday, but if their services the last, refuge of the constitution, and selves. Their language cannot be misthere is a necessity for suppressing unlawful gam-bling, will they not think it right and proper to en-courage lawful gambling? For it is very clear, JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Major General.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.
Tuesday night, like that of Monday, was passand if they should bet or wager a few hundred hourly growing in strength from the period of the dollars they must not be questioned as it is only an rallying movement of Monday, has been the amusement of great men, which is no doubt quite means of completely re-establishing peace and security among us. It is doing but simple justice lawful and it is unlawful gaming only which is designed to be suppressed which we may find explained in the resolutions to mean persons gambling, for a livelihood, in other words the poor are haps come across some of your rich aristocracy terday the law resumed its functions, and numerand win their money and then make use of it in ous arrests were made of persons implicated and

was it known that laws operating unequally upon society had any good effect or prevented the evil next term of the City Court. Mr J. C. Rau, the

timore to aid in preserving the peace of the city.

The letter of the Governor has been forwarded that I consider your horse racing at Lexington and of troops from Fort Monroe, also to join the garrison at Fort M' Henry .

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
C. A. HARRIS.

Acting Secretary of War. To the Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland.

The following Order was issued yesterday by the THIRD DIVISION OF MARYLAND MI-

LITIA. Head Quarters, City Hall, Aug. 12, 1835. The Major General has sincere gratification in stating that the most perfect tranquility has prevailed throughout the city, since the issuing of his order of yesterday. The best feeling exists among the citizens, as is evident by the zeal displayed a mong the different corps which have been on dut for two nights and by the numerous volunteers who are freely tendering their services, from every

quarter of the division.

The Officers and men of the Third Division and the Volunteer Corps, will parade this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and report to Head Quarters for duty. JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Maj. Gen.

In conformity with this Order, the citizens repaired to Head Quarters with their usual alacrity yesterday evening, and by dosk the various corps were marching to their allotted stations. An additional supply of several hundred stand of arms

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ?

Baltimore, Aug. 12. }
The Mayor of the city has the pleasure to again past night. He again requests the fireman to assemble this evening as heretofore, and render their valuable services in aid of the military in preserving the peace of the city.

A. MILTENBERGER, Mayor.

The Globe in noticing the Peindexter dinner, says:

1834. He says:

tatives was a mere registry of Executive edicts, totally destitute of all independence, conniving at abuses, and exhibiting spectacles of disorder which would have been disgraceful to any primary assembly of people."

No doubt the above was called forth by the same feelings which led the Bank to make its attacks upon the Representatives of the people, in the following strain:

"For the last few years, the Executive Department of the U. States has been ingly, a large concourse assembled, and marched mere instruments-perhaps the unconder to the Mayor's office, General Smith made scious instruments-of this cabal."to the assemblage a spirited appeal, the more im- "The House ought to be ashamed of such conduct; there are really many honest, well meaning men in that body, and they the Kitchen Cabinet subjects them. The present feeling of the country towards the House is one of surprise and pity; surprise, that a popular body should seem so indifferent to popular rights; and pity, that it should suffer the control of these political jugglers. If hereafter that body should be despised, it will only be because it has made itself despicable. If it be treated with contempt, it will be because it is contemptible!!"

The same House, of which the Bank thus spoke, declared by a vote of 134 to 82, "THAT THE BANK OF THE UNITED n Saturday to keep the peace, been as it STATES OUGHT NOT TO BE RECHARTERED," and by a vote of 118 to 103, they declared "THAT THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES OUGHT NOT TO BE RESTORED TO THE BANK OF THE U. STATES." The same body, two months thereafter, by a vote of 118 to 98, refused to take up the joint resolutions of Mr. Clay's, sent them from the Senate, "directing the deposite of the money of the United States to be made with the Bank of the United States and its branches." In these acts of the House of Representatives are to be found the service for the purpose of transportthe causes of the acrimony which is pour- ing the troops. ed forth against that body by the Bank It is contemplated that they will land and Mr. Clay.

After thus assailing the House of Re presentatives, the popular or democratic Bexar. branch of Congress, the immediate Re-The officers and men of the Third Division will which he is a prominent member, of which powder.

the rich and well born getting together, either in a have effect this day, August 12, and the citizens public or private house, (for I believe it can be lare requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Union, as its patriotic efforts and aims de-

the following, from the last May number conclude a treaty with the United States of the Metropolitan, a tory print, in an of America, in order to facilitate commer. not to be allowed to gamble because they may per- happily restored and confirmed public order. Yes- article assailing the present liberal Min. istry. Says the writer:

"It is to the rural aristocracy that we destinies of this great empire seem to be thrown into their hands. If any portion of them should look upon patriotism as a mere abstract principle, that is good to talk about, but which they are not organ-THE MANY FOR ACTIVE POWER; turn again to their native soil. AND ACTIVE POWER THE MANY OUGHT NOT TO HAVE, TO PRO-CURE FOR THEMSELVES SUCH OF LIFE, AND THAT WHICH WILL PROCURE THEM WITHOUT DUE LABOR."

These are the principles for which the English tories are now contending .-These the arguments which they urge They contend that the many, that is, the People, are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the few, that is, the aristocracy. The latter are to be the governors, the former the governed.

Monstrous as such doctrines may seem to the Republicans of America, there is a perfect analogy between them and those advanced by Mr. Clay.

Let every freeman, every lover of liberty, every individual who wishes to preserve unimpaired those rights which the Constitution has secured to him, ask him self whether he is prepared to subscribe to such doctrines, and yield up those rights to the will of the aristocratic few? Let all those who are unwilling thus to surrender, unite in putting down those who are the authors and advocates of such anti-republican doctrines, such gross was received yesterday, all distributed to eager apvernment like ours.

The two Voices!-Noah meanly and insidiously, by way of blowing up a flame, congratulate the people of Baltimore upon the declares that the Episcopalians and other continued tranquility which prevailed during the Christian sects, are alarmed at the idea of making a Catholic (Mr. Taney) the Chief Justice of the United States-that he has more power than the President himself-and that the Chimera of the Pope's ruling the conscience of the Chief Justice, is calculated to excite great ainner, says:

The language of Mr. Clay towards the lite, or rather "King of the Jews"—and House of Representatives, is the same cares no more about the Roman Catho-first said estate, will please present them for of that of the Bank towards that body in lics, than he does for Protestants, or any sect of Christians .- While this whig ed-"The late pliant House of Represen- litor is thus stabbing at one Roman Catholic, another whig editor in N. Carolina is recommending another Roman Catholic, (Mr. Gaston,) as the Chief Justice of the U.S. Thus we go! -- We leave it to the whig editors to raise a clamor against the Irish—and to unite Church and State in their politics.—Richmond Eng.

From Texas.-We copy the following article from a Brazoria Gazette, of the 27th June:

"Facts new, and than which none can be more important, have been developed quested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS. bia, on the 23d inst.

At that time, it was merely anticipafor past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW. ted from circumstances, that Texas was threatened with impending ruin. Now, these anticipations are about to be but too well realized.

That a law has been passed by the general congress, by which the colonists of Texas are disfranchised, is a matter that admits of no doubt. The object is easily seen by the most indifferent observer. We are virtually, made aliens, by its operation, and all the rights of citizens heretofore vested in us by law, are at one single blow prostrated. Under this pretext, their soldiery will assume the right of repelling the inhabitants, and all the benefits resulting from years of toil and hardships, are in a moment sacrificed.

From information received last night, which is entitled to the utmost credit, we ly. His work, shall be executed in a faithful man understand that the troops under the ner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to command of General Cos, are now em bodying with the avowed intention of making a descent on Texas. Their numbers will be about three thousand, with Santa Anna probably at their head. They have been for some time making preparations for this movement, and a large amount of public stores are now deposited at La Babia.

The foreign vessels in the port of Matamoras have already been pressed into

It is contemplated that they will land at Labaca, in twenty or thirty days, and their head quarters will be established at Bexar.

There have been lately transported.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Ward to me in Lexington,

T. B. MEGOWAN.

Jador Fayette County.

Lexington, July 18, 1835—28-tf

There have been lately transported presentatives of the People, he comes to from Orleans to La Bahia, about six hunthe aristocratic branch of that body, of dred barrels of flour, and a quantity of

These facts are submitted without "The Senate has been the sole, if not comment. They speak loudly for themof the public liberty. Whether it will understood. Let the people think and be able much longer to impede the march act for themselves. Let them ask what of the Executive to despotic power, re- is to be done? - The answer seems to be mains to be developed. It is with deep obvious. Organization alone can save The foregoing orders are also designed to mortification and regret that I am com- us; that organization can only be effected

We translate the following items from Astounding Report! the "Journaux des Debats," which we

have lately received: commenced on this subject at Berlin; and Mr. Wheaton, the American Envoy in Denmark, has already received instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, to repair towards autumn to For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. the Prussian Capital."-Nat. Gazette.

Exiled Poles .- A London paper says there is a rumor very prevalent, that the ized so as to feel, we must inform them Emperor of Russia has given permission that it is just now to them the merest to the exiled Poles to enter into the ser- 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS selfish consideration in the world-that vice of Don Carlos; in which case they the career of the Destructives should be will receive a pardon, and, after the con- 25,000 Dollars! 8,000 Dollars! 5,000 arrested. IT IS A STRUGGLE OF test is over, will have permission to re-

An intelligent writer in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of 'Tacitus,' gives some interesting statistics of the Religions of the world. UPON THEM THE ENJOYMENTS
OF LIFE, AND THAT WHICH WILL

INSTITUTIONS AS WILL BESTOW
He statement however, of the sum total of the inhabitants of the earth is below the estimate usually given. He puts down the whole population at seven hundred and seventy four million; and most statistical writers make it between eight hundred and a thousand million. He gives the following table of the religious subdivisions of the whole: 260,000,000

Bouddhism, 100,000,000 Brahmanism, 4,000,000 140,000,000 All other religious Tetichism, The Christians are divided as follows

62,000,000 59,000,000 Protestants, 59,000,000 The Mahometans are divided into two sects

those of Omar and Ali, represented respectively by the Turks and Persians, and inveterately hostile to each other. The vast number under Bouddhism are divided between China and Japan It is here that there is a numerical deficiency in he statement of the writer, the united populatio of these countries being generally supposed to be not less than four hundred millions.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. TILI, he sold at Public Vendue, on Friday
the 4th of September, at the late residence of THOMAS OUTTEN, deceased, in Fayette county, on the road from Lexington to Georgetown, a large and fine assortment of VALUABLE STOCK.

Hogs, &c. &c. Also—The present CROP supon the place, Corn, Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Hay, &c. A large mantity of House and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Farming Utensils of every description. Also eight aucommonly likely NEGROES.
TERMS—Cash for all sums under ten dollars—for all sums over ten dollars, six month's credit with good security. Sale to commence at 11 o'lcock, where personal attendance will be given by
EMILIUS K. SAYRE, Adm'r. August 15, 1835-34-tds

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Outten, deceased, are requested to settle the same immediately, and all who have claims a-

NOTICE.

E. K. SAYRE, Adm'r. Lex. August 15, 1835 -34-3t HORSES FOR SALE:

HAVE Thirty well selected GELDINGS, of which there are Eight Pair of Match Horses in fine order, which I will sell. Any person wishing to purchase, will be pleased to call, (at Nicho lasville, where the stock may be seen,) on the subscriber GEO. W. BROWN. Aug 8, 1835-34-8t

NOTICE.

HE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & FINNIS, was disolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested

same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authoriz to settle all accounts due the late firm. Lexington. July 29, 1834-35-tf

FARM FOR SALE. WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail road, about 4 miles from Lex ington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbe ed. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.

March 6, 1835.—9-tf

BLACKSMITHING.



HE public are respectfully informed, that IOS Certificate of a package of 22 Whole Tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will be sent for \$60—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

Send early if you want the Capitals, as there will be a great run for Tickets—and be sure to address

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Ing it on in all of its various branches, and will be his friends and the public generalony to wait on his friends and the public general-

merit a share of public patronage. JOSIAH ENNIS.

August 16, 1834.-33-if FIFTY DOLLARS RIWARD.

ROKE Jail on the night of Friday July 17th, JOHN WARD, Confined for dealing FARO. Ward is about 25 years of age, feet 5 inches high, smooth skin, red con heavy beard and dark hair; small, dark, keen, ha-zle eyes; weighs about 145 pounds, is uncommonly stout made, very pleasant countenance, and po-lite in his conversation. He had on, a striped Gingham round-about, twilled cotton pantaloons, and drab over Coat.

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING. In the neatest manner, and as cheap as

any work of the kind in the country. THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce apposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, here those who please to favor him with their ommands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms

JOHN JONES. N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two

The SEPTEMBER SCHEMES have this liberty!! Indeed! Have we come to this? Is it the aristocracy of this country who furnish the only refuge for liberty! Why this is the very doctrine of the English Tories at the present day. Read the following from the last Mark and the german tariff, are about to system of the Self-EMER SCHEMES have this moment been furnished to sylvester by the Managers, and the press is stopped to afford his patrons an exportance of the tariff that the German tariff the truly Magnificent Lotteries to be drawn in the truly Magni cessarily be distributed to the public. That Sylvester will, as usual, sell most of the CAPITALS there is no reason to doubt—hasten then with your orders to the justly celebrated all lucky
S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

> GEAND SCHENE. VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 18. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday

SCHEME. 20 PRIZES of 2000 Dollars each

September 5, 1835.

3,500 Dollars! 20 of 2,000 Dollars 20 of 500 Dollars--20 of 400 Dollars-20 of 200 Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets in this Brilliant Scheme may be had for \$120.—
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No 10.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria Saturday, September 12, 1835.

CAPITALS. 20.000 DOLLS.

150 Prizes of 500 dollars!-20,000 dollars!-5,000!--4,000 dolls. 3,000 dollars-1,842 dolls. 150 of 500 dollars-10 of 250 dolls.

Tickets only 6 Dollars. Certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

"Observe, Observe." Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks. VIRGINIA LOTTERY CLASS No. 19. For the benefit of the Disimal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Sept. 19, 1835.—

CAPITALS. \$30.000, Id.000 25 OF 1.000 DOLLARS!! --30,000 dolls!--10,000 dolls!--\$6,000

5,000 dolls!--4,000 dolls!--25 of 1,000 dolls!-25 of 500 dollars! 28 prizes of 300 dolls, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will cost only \$125.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS No. 33, for 1835. To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, September 23, 1835.

SCHEME. \$20.000 20.000

5,000 dollars-3,000 dollars-2,000 dollars 1,858 dollars-25 prices of 1,000 dollars-20 of 300 dollars-&c. &c. Tickets only Five Dollars. Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will

be sent for Certificates of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS No. 34, for 1835. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. September 30, 1835.

CAPITALS. \$15,000 15.000

6,000 dollars - 3,000 dollars - 1,776 dollars-40 Prizes of 500 dolls. 10 of 300 dollars-10 of 200 dolls .- &c. &c. Tickets only 5 Dollars.



FRENCH CHINA. UPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskels; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Setts, Plates,

Bowls, &c. ALSO-One Case Plated Candlesticks, I spierdid Sett Cut Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and, style. Just opened by June 22, 1825-28-1f BROTHER.

three years since, the first volume of the "Hand maid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834.—17—tf

DAVID A. SAYRE,

June 19, 1835—24-if June 19, 1835-24-16

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,......AUG.....22,.....1835.

Balloon Ascension .- Mr Clayton made beautiful balloon, on yesterday afternoon. The weather was just such as would which the Balloon was seen to pass .-His companion, [a dog,] was let down by a Parachute from about the height of one mile. To-morrow, we hope to hear of Mr. C., having again alighted on terra firma, in safety.

The Louisville Journal states that Col. Benton has been appointed Collec- to disregard the instructions from Washtor of the Port of New-Orleans.

Cannon is elected Governor of Tennessee, by a large majority over Carroll and Humphreys.

CLAY, (Van Buren,) has succeeded in prove incorrect.—Ib. his election of Governor of Alabama, by an overwhelming majority.

The members of Congress elected in Indiana, are all in favor of the Adminised except Ewing, who is beaten by Davis 1050 votes.

publication, the state of the polls for Sen- ing list of deaths, furnished by Dr. Pink- the official paper of Gen. Jackson the ator in Clarke and Estill:

Sam. Hanson, (Clay) 940 278 1218 Silas Evans, (do.) 137 110 247 Tho. Hart, (J.) 234 195 429

William C. Connett, of Georgetown has been tried by the examining Court Robert Shelton, sen 2 at Kinkead's, on a charge of having caused the death of a negro man by excessive whipping, and held to bail in \$5,000, for his ap- Miss Shackleford, 2 at Col Blackburn's pearance at the Circuit Court.

It is not true, as stated in some of the Mrs Dr Rhoton, late Missouri papers that Col. Johnson Capt W. S. Hunter, 1 at Good's, took a part in their recent election in fa- Mr Tutt's child, vor of Gen. Ashley. He is the personal Mr Newman's child, I at G. Twyman words. friend of that gentleman no doubt,—but Oid Mrs Hunter, 1 at Bam ler he had not the remotest idea of taking Robert Kinkead, jr. 1 at Rennick's, part against political friends by word or letter, to serve any man personally .-- Mr Fisher's child, 1 at Atwell's, Friends, at least, ought to observe some degree of caution in believing or circu- 1 Stranger at Twy- 1 at Floyd's, lating the thousand rumors of the day, particularly against a man to whom the Henry Christopher, 1 at Kinkead's. republican party owes so much as it does Mr Atwell's child, to Col. Johnson. They could find persons nearer at home, who could account for the divisions of the democracy there, no doubt.

The New York Advocate of the 14th, contains an account of a great fire in that city, from which we extract the following: THE GREAT FIRE

Yesterday morning was the most destructive of any that has occurred in this city for several years. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at nearly half a million of dollars! of which not more than about \$260,000 was covered by insurance. Three persons lost their lives: Mr. J. H. Blanchard, book binder, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Carlisle, printers. They all slept in the store No. 115 Fulton st. The two latter perished in the flames-Mr. Blanchard jumped from the fourth story window, and expired soon after.

About thirty buildings were destroyed, a part of them new stores and warehouses of very large dimensions, 5 and 6 stories in height. They include the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs. John Campbell & Co., with the whole of their very large stock of paper, which was mostly destroyed.

The buildings were occupied by about twenty newspaper and periodical establishments, including the Courier des Etats Unis, Sylvester's Reporter, Transcript, Jeffersonian, Morning Herald, Spirit of 76, Old Countryman, New Yorker, Irishman, Mc'Dowell's Journal, The Light, &c., all of which are wholly or partially destroyed.

We take from the evening papers, the following particulars of this disastrous

occurrence: The fire commenced at No. 115 Fulton street, and extended in the rear to six buildings fronting on Ann street, all of which, as well as the extensive paper warehouses of Messrs. J. Campbell & Co. of 35 Ann street, and 110 and 112 Nassau street, and J. Hovt, are entirely destroyed-upwards of \$150,000 worth of paper consumed in the two warehouses.

The Memphis Gazette of the 8th inst. states, on the authority of a gentleman just from Vicksburgh, that two men, one named Urle , a notorious negro thief and counterfeiter, were summarily executed a few days before by the citizens. The other man, whose name he had forgotten, belonged to a gang which has for sometime infested the neighborhood. Louisville Advertiser.

Davy Crockett, the Congressional buffoon, has been defeated by Adam Huntsman. Majority not stated .- Ib.

The Florence (Ala) Gazette says there can be no doubt of the election of Judge Clay by a majority of at least five thousand. He is the Van Buren candidate for the office of Governor .- Ib.

Col. R. Boon's majority over Clenden-

Indiana, is 216 votes. The account is James Devers, B. Spawlding, Whitley-Not heard from. not official, but it is supposed to be nearly correct.—Ib.

The Phi adelphia Herald says the have been desired, being pleasant, with suspended debt. Agreeably to our promise, we now absolve Mr. Walker Alsop, to the 10th July. our late representative, from all blame for his vote in favor of the passage of the charter of the Northern Bank .- Ib.

> Apprehensions are entertained by the culties between Ohio and Michigan, about the boundary and the jurisdiction of ington, and it was thought probable the Council would put the whole means of the Territory in requisition to regain

CHOLERA AT VERSAILLES, malignity up to the last dates. The In-We have been politely furnished for telligencer of yesterday gives the followprofessional assistance.

WHITES, Wm. Coons, John Fritzlen, Charles Bruce. James Youst. Lawson Carroll, Wm. Agun, James Riddle, Dr. D. Stevenson, Granville Crockett Mrs Moreland and BLACKS. 1 at Oldham's child, Mrs Davidson, 1 at Dean's, 2 Strangers at Shel 3 at Haydon's, ton's. 1 at Peter's, Mr Dean's child, 1 at Bohannon's, Wm. Moore, 1 at Stone's, 1 at Jenkin's, 1 at G. Twyman's, 1 at Ducker's. Southey Whitting 1 at Bullock's, 1 at Peter's, ton, man's, 1 at George's,

STATE SENATORS. Fayette—A. K. Woolley, Whig, Clarke and Estill—Samuel Hanson, Whig, Mason—Winslow Parker, Whig, Jefferson and Bullitt—James Guthile, Admin-Nelson and Spencer-Stanley Young, Whig, Fleming-Daniel Morgan, Whig,
Daviess, Breckenfidge and Hancock-Anselm Vatkins, Whig, Floyd, Pike, &c .- Samuel May, Administra-Henry and Oldham-Benj. Allen, Administra-

Christian and Todd-Sam'l B. Jessup, Whig, REPRESENTATIVES.

Anderson-Robert Blackwell, Adair-Wm. D. Parrish.
Allen-George W. Mansfield,
Bracken-Joseph Schoolfield, urbon-Gariett Davis, James W. Rice. Brone-Jeremiah Kirtley, Breckenridge and Hancock--Nath. Maxey, Bullitt-Thos. W. Riley, Barren--Chr. Tompkins, Wm. Wood, jr. Bath-Marcus Thomas, Butler and Edmonson-John M. Austin, Campbell-T. J, Tupman, J. A. Goodson, Cattoway-James Clarke, Clay and Harlan-Thomas J. Buford, Clarke - F. F. Jackson, Jos. Ritchie, Christian--Livingston Leavell, R. H. Kelley, Cumberland -- Not heard from, Caldwell -- James Clarke, Daveiss-Wm. R. Griffith, Estill and Perry-John Maddix, Fayette--Jacob Hughes, Robert Wickliffe,

Fleming -- William W. Blair, Robert D. Lew-Franklin-John Hervie,
Floyd and Pike-H, C. Harris,
Gallatin-Robert Dougherty,
Green-Alfred Anderson, Gen. Jas. Allen, Garrard-George B. Mason, Grayson-John Cunningham, Greenup-John Hollingsworth Grant and Fendleton -- Lewis Myres, Hickman-Not heard from, Harrison-John Beasman, Larkin Garnett, Henderson-John Holloway, Hardin-John L. Helm, Wm. Conway, Henry-E. F. Nuttall, Charles Stewart, Herry-E. F. Statistic, Charles Steatile,
Hart-Benj. Copeland,
Hopkins-Level,
Jefferson-Joseph Funk, D. Merriwether
Jessamine-Tucker Woods n,
Knox and Whitley-Demsey White,
Laurel and Rockastle-Jarvis Jackson, Lewis-Israel B. Donaldson, Louisville-Joice, Thos. Marshall, Lawrence—Not heard from, Living ston—Richard Miles, Lincoln—W. G. Bailey, Jno. C. Wright, Logan—W. Ervin E. O. Hawkins,

McCracken-Flournoy, Mason-A. Hunter, C. Mitchell, Peter Lash Morgan -- Not heard from, Madison-Caldwell Campbell, C. M. Clay, Meade-Henry G. Davis, Mercer-John Thompson, D. Bowling Montgomery-Col. McKee, D. Heran, Monroe-Radford Maxey, Nelson-C. A. Wickliffe, Jas W. Wright, Nicholas -- William Norvell. Ohio-Peylon, Oldham-Wm. D Mitchell, Owen-James S. Brown, Pulaski-Notheard from, Russell-Nathan McClure, Scott-Wm. Johnson, Job Stevenson, Shelby- Jas. Ford, A. S. White, Simpson-Joel Hudspeth, Spencer--Mark Huston, Todd--Wm, M. Lansdale, Trigg-S. A. G. Nall, Union -- Not heard from, Woodford-Samuel Wallace, Warren-Robert W. Lucas, G. J. Blewitt,

Wayne-Nimrod Ingram,

in in the first Congressional District of | Washington and Marion-F. W. Trappall, 1

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Northern Bank of Kentucky has pur- ships Formosa, Capt. Orne, from Havre, counts to the Institution for payment. a most magnificent ascension in his chased from the Bank of the U. States, and Ontario, Capt, Kearney, from Lonthe banking house of their Branch at don, arrived yesterday. We have re- 5th Callana NOW Buc. Lexington, its active debt, specie, &c. ceived, says the Courier, by the former, and become the agent for winding up the Paris journals of the 7th, and Havre of and Nicholasville Tumpike Road, who re-

Some serious disturbances have taken place in Amsterdam, in consequence of the refusal of some householders to pay the taxes on their property, which it must be admitted are very high in Holland. TO JOHR ME WILL CIR Columbus Hemisphere of further diffi- The military were called in, and numerous arrests have been made of persons the disputed territory. Gov. Mason, it authorities had not insisted on selling the concerned in the disturbances, but the is said, has announced his determination goods of the refractory house holders. The troops, however, had not been withdrawn, and it is said the opposition was extensively ramified

Some of the French journals have brotheir jurisdiction over the ground in dis- ken silence in regard to our Indemnity pute. We hope these anticipations may Treaty, and we make place for theirremarks, not that we attach however any

importance to them. A rumor was current in Paris of the The Cholera made its appearance in death of the Duke de Bordeaux. Charles Versailles, 12 miles from this city, a vil- X. is of a very advanced age, and should tration. All the old members are elect- lage with a population of about 800 or he too die, there will then only be the 1000, which continued to rage with great imbecile Duke d'Angouleme between Louis Philippe and the crown of France par droit de naissance.

The Impartial observes, that to hear ard, who had visited Versailles to render reparation demanded by the French Chambers, as a condition sine qua non of the payment of the 25 millions, will not be easily obtained. No doubt if it depended upon him alone, this reparation would not be given. But, in the United States there is a power that is stronger than the will of the President, namely the will of the nation, and this will is adverse to quarrels and hostilities with France. The trade and interests of America are too much opposed to a hostile policy for it to be adopted by it. This pacific idea is expressed by most of the American journals whose opinions are known, which shows that a rupture with France would be highly unpopular in the United States. President Jackson will therefore be forced, in spite of himself, to afford the reparation demanded by France, and thus this long negotiation shots, but by diplomacy. There is too much good sense on both sides of the Atlantic, for this affair to be settled by other name of than amicable means.

The Temps has the following:-"The affair with the United States is becoming, may find it convenient, to call and settle their acas men of judgement predicted, embarrassing to our Ministry. The American make collections at this time. Government raises great difficulties in making the least reparation to France, will be found unusually good.

BEV. W. TODD tion to the concessions made to it, declar. ing that reparation is due from France. Such are the contents of the last despatchposition of the Dake de Broglie. According to M. de Valeze's amendment, not a farthing can be paid to the United States till the honor of France is satisfied. The United States will not 1835, that there shall be no Ten-pin Alley, Shufgive this satisfaction. Consequently, fle Board, Bagatelle table, Ball-Alley, or any oth-M. Humann cannot, without becoming responsible, make the slightest payment to America. From the position precisely to the same point at which 24 hours kept up. precisely to the same point at which it was before the grant was voted. To financial negotiations, discussions upon played on for money or any other this we hope that the Government will use and possession, shall for every such offence be maintain the hoper of the country with fixed £5. maintain the honor of the country with

The foregoing Ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Counits pecuniary interests."

DIED-On Thursday last, the 20th inst, about half past 12 o'clock in this city, Mr John F. Hull, at the residence of his father.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. SHALL expose to sale, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 24th of September, on the primises, 2 miles from Lexington, near the Maysville

and Lexington Turnpike road; part of the FARM of Jas. Vaughn, dec'd. being about 200 acres, all under improvement, and in good repair, with a convenient Brick House, and out buildings, and a The Farm will be sold for one third of the pur-chase money in hand, and the remainder in one and two years, the purchaser giving Bond with approv-

ed security.

Also, will be sold at the same time, ELEVEN Also, will be sold at the same time, EBB Book MEGROES, nine of them Men and Boys, the oldest not exceeding 28 years, and the youngest over 10, and two women, 18 and 20 years of age, all healthy, and of good character.

Also, 17 HORSES; 10 or 12 COWS; 70 or 80 fat HOGS, besides Stock Hogs; and about 40 or 50 feet rate Common SHEEP; also about 60.

or 50 first rate Common SHEEP; also arout 60 acres of CORN in the field; WHEAT in the stack; 40 acres of HEMP in the stack; and all the HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITNRE,

and Farming Utensils, of the deaceased.

The Terms of sale of the mixed and personal property will be made known at the sale.

DAVID McMURTRY, Ex'r. Auguet 21, 1835--23-td

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ILL be exposed to public Sale, to the highest bidder, in the Town of Richmond, on Saturday the 5th day of Sept. next, the Type,
Press and all the fixtures used or employed in
printing and publishing the "Western Observer," formerly belonging to Janes P. White. The
press is first rate, of the Stansberry patent, and
Superroyal size—the type is about half wore, and
Superroyal size—the type is about half wore, and
Superroyal size—the type is about half wore, and size of the Victorian between the last of the 15th of September next, for grading that consists of Long Primer, Brevier, Pica and Double part of the Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road, Pica, and a small assortment of Job Type, &c. extending from the point of commencement at Terms made known on the day of sale. Captain Vicksburg to Big Black River, a distance of twelve Wm. Bentley of Richmond, will shew the office and a half miles.

to any person desirous of purchasing.
BEVERLEY S. TERRELL. Aug 15, 1835-34-3t

N the evening of the 10th inst. on the road leading to Athens, a SADDLE partly worn. Any person returning the same to me in include the construction of culverts for the specified

Lex. Aug. 18, 1835- 34-3t

ST. CATHARINE'S FEMALE ACADEMY. HE exercises of this Institution will be re-

Lex. August 14, 1835-33-2m New York, August 13.—The packet sert the above for 2 months, and forward their ac-

> side in the city, and county of Fayette, will call and pay their subscriptions to Alvan Stevens, Tr. who is authorised to

JOHN NORTON, Pres't.

August 14, 1835—33-4t All the papers in the city, will give the above 4

TIANDIBE.

ANTED immediately, 25 MAKERS & NAP-PERS, and 6 Fur and 3 Silk

For making fine Castor Hats per piece, \$1 25 do do coarse do do and Brush do plain Rusia and Roarams do Silkhat shells Sising of Saxony and Spanish do Native and coarse Wool

For Napping of Saxony or Spanish Bodies' with Beaver " Otter or Seal do with & Beaver, Otter or Seal do Saxony or any other stock Napping Spanish or Native Bodies' with Mink, Musk, Nutrio, or any do Boys Hats

Finishing Castor or plain Rusia hats per Saxony bodies' with fine stock do do coarse do 3 00 Brush hats and Ladies' Bonnetts with coarse stock 4 00
do Ladies' Bonnetts with fine stock 4 50
do do Spanish or Native body
hats with coarse stock. 2 50

Shaving of Castor hats do do Saxony bodies' do Spanish on Native Body hats do Ladies' bonnetts per doz.

Scraping Castor bodies per doz. 48

BAIN & TOD.

Lex. Aug. 15, 1835—32-tf

The Cincinnati Republican, will please insert the above to the amount of \$3, in their daily paper and forward their account to this office for

NOTICE. B. W. & H. B TODD,

To whom payment of all debts due the late firm will be made. We respectfully solicit those who We invite attention, particularly to our stock of FANCY SILES AND CLOTHS, which

HUGH B TODD. Lexington, July 23.—38-1m

An Ordinance es. We may now see what will be the To Suppress Ten pin Alleys, Bagatelle Tubles, and other Gaming Tables. BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council, of the City of Lex-

er table or alley, where there may be money or liquor, or any thing else bet, within the city.

Sec. 2 Be it further Ordained. That any person who shall keep open any such Table or Al-

a point of honor have succeeded, and ises of which he, she or they, at the time have the

men of the city of Lexington, on the 6th day of August, 1835.

J. E. DAVIS, Mayor. Dan'l. Branford, Clk. Lex. Aug. 11, 1835—33-3t

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER RATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c. His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent. Aug. 12, 1835-32-1f

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Shelby Circuit Court, July term 1835. Samuel M. Brown,

turn upon the plurious process, issued herein, that the deft. Thomas Coot is not to be found: It is the therefore, on motion of the plff, ordered that a appear here, on the first day of the next October Term of this court; or that judgment will be rendered against him, said Thomas Coot, which proclamation is ordered to be published on three successive court days, at the door of the Court-House in Shelby county-and it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, printed and published in this State, and all further proceedings are continued until

A copy att.
SAML. TEVIS, c.
by THO. P. SMITH, D.C.

Also, for the construction of culverts on the above part of the route. Plans, profiles, blank forms of contract &c. will be exhibited during the time of letting.

Lexington, will be handsomely rewarded and all distances. expenses paid.

JOHN O'DONNALL.

J. THOMSON,

Eng'rs. Vicksburg , Miss. July 23, 1835-32-418.

THE ASSOCIATION'S CELEBRATED MENAGERIE AND AVIARY.

FROM THEIR

PHILADELPHIA:

EMBRACING ALL THE SUBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY AS EXHIBITED AT THAT POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE RESORT DURING THE WINTER OF 1834-35.

WILL BE EXHIBITED AT

Theringron, near lim On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th of August, 1825.

Hat finishers, to whom constant BROUPS Of EXCLUDITION, THE SHOW, From 1 to 4. Following Prices: I to 4. P. NI.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS, CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE HALF-PRICE.



LHOPARDS. The Keeper will enter the following cages at 3 'clock, P. M., viz: To the Lion and Lioness, and Leopard, all in same cage; to the Cape Lion and

Lioness, confined in same cage; and to the blackmaned African Lion, and African Leopards.

The inmates of these Cages form a most gigantic and imposing spectacle. This group of the most formidable and unconquerable of all the natives of the forest, furnishes to the mind of the spectator an insuperable barrier to the belief, that the art of ma could subjugate to his will and control these wild and ferocious animals. Yet, his credulity must at once Le dissipated when he beholds the Keeper in their Cage, playing and frolicking with them, and all enjoying their wild pranks with as much seeming delight and







Royal Tiger

Spotted Hyena.

ONE HORNED RHINOCERCS.





















Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by
Dr. Caldwell.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cooke.

Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children,

by Dr. RICHARDSON.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YANDELL.
During the entire term, the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy lectures 9 times each week, Inc. the other Professors daily, sabbaths excepted. fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to \$110. The graduation fee is \$20. By order of the Faculty, C. W. SHORT, M. D., Dean Lex. July 22, 1835-29-tf

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which, the money will be remitted,

Journal and Advertiser, Louisville; Eagle, Maysville, Ky. Gazette, Cincinnati, State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, Whig and Banner, Nashville, Ten. Republican, St. Louis, Mo. Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Nather, Re-Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Courier, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah, Courier and Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Telescope, Columbia, S. C. Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richer, Depublican, Winchester, Va. Intelligence. mond, Republican, Winchester, Va.; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington City.



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Con., AVE paid with-in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE, By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW,

their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,

Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row. Lexington, March 21, 1835 .-- 12-1y

REMOVAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having purchased the Drug Store of John Norton, he has removed to the corner, well known and occupied for a great number of

The two establishments united, form a general Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments,

Glass-Ware, &c. &c. And greater inducements will now be given to wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore offered.

Among the stock are the following: Among the stock are the following:

1500 lbs. Epsom Salls; 1000 lbs. Glauber
Salls; 800 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 150 lbs.
Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Aloes; 500 lbs. Juniper Berries; 100 lbs. Pulv. Jalap; 200 lbs.
Carb. Mognesia; 1000 lbs. Venitian Red; 50
galls. Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Vitriol;
1200 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqua Fortis and Sup. Nitrie Acid; 450 lbs. Grum Shellac; 400 lbs. Copal; 1500 lbs. Sp. Whiting; 1000 lbs. Ivo. Blacks; 1200 lbs. Sp. Brown; 500 lbs. Ground Logwood; 100 grocz Bottle Corks, (velvet,) &c. &c. &c.

All orders from Physicians and dealers in medicines, addressed to the subscriber will be thankfully received. His personal attention will be giv en to the compounding of proscriptions.

GEO. W. NORTON.

LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately of cupied as a Dwelling House, by RICHARD Curp, Esq.
Conducted by JOHN CANDY, late Proprie

tor of the COFFEE HOUSE opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street. HIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of evor market affords, can be had at the she BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and

SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only,) accommodated with private rooms. TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail; CHAMPAIGN, SHERRY, PORT, MA-DERIA, CLARET and other Wines,

COGNIAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY and every other description of Spirituous Liquors;

PERFECT LOVE, ROSE, ANNISESEED, NOYEAU mestic CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville

BEER,

fresh every week, wholesale and retail. The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes 1836 this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him.
Oct. 11, 1834.-41-tf

LOT FOR SALE. HE subscriber wishes to dispose of a very handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms -- it is unimproved, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main 1836 and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. Mc Payne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be giventerms can be ascertained by application to the sul scriber.

HIRAM STEELE. Lexington, July 23, 1834. -29-tf

OYSTERS.

FEW KEGS OF VERY SUPERIOR A OYSTERS—Just received and for sale by JOHN M'KENZIE, Mill street, Lexington. July 18, 1835-18-tf.

BLANK DEEDS. WARRANTS, AND EXECUTIONS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1835.

EPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United Status, to be delivered in bulk more increasure as follow. bulk, upon inspection, as follows At New Orleans.

300 barrels of pork 625 barrels of fresh superfine flour 275 bushels of new white field beans 2000 pounds of good hard soap 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean dry salt 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Baton Rouge. 240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of new white field beans 3500 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean dry salt 900 gallons good cider vinegar

At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitotches. 360 barrels of pork 750 barrels of fresh superfine flour 330 bushels of new white field beans 5280 pounds of good hard soap 2400 pounds of good hard tallow eandles 120 bushels of good clean dry salt 1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on the 1st At the public landing, six miles from FORT TOWSON, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of new white field beans 3500 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean dry salt 900 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered, in all the month of ril, 1836, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th

At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas. 65 barrels of pork 140 barrels of fresh superfine flour 60 bushels of new white field beans 990 pounds of good hard soap 450 pounds of good hard tallow candles

20 bushels of good clean dry salt 250 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered in all the month of At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris 140 miles above Fort Coffee, Arkansas.

540 barrels of pork 1125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 495 bushels of new white field beans 7920 pounds of good hard soap 3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
180 bushels of good clean dry salt 2025 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May,

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis. 600 barrels of pork 1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour

550 bushels of new white field beans 8800 pounds of good hard soap 4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good eider vinegar At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little

Platte. 280 barrels of pork
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans 4000 pounds of good hard scap 1850 pounds of good hard tallow candles 90 bushels of good clean dry salt 1040 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st May, remainder 1st October At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi river. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field heans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whele to be delivered by the 1st of June,

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

625 barrels of fresh superfine flour 275 bushels of new white field beans 4400 pounds of good hard soap 100 bushels of good clean dry salt 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

pounds of good hard tallow candles The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

180 barrels of pork 375 barrels of fresh superfine flour 165 bushels of new white field beans 2640 pounds of good hard soap 1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles 60 bushels of good clean dry salt

675 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June,

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin 240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

220 bushels of new white field beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
900 gallous of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June. At Fort Gratiot.

120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 barrels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October,

At Fort Howard, Green Bay. 240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of new white field beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean dry salt 900 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June,

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie. 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836. At Fort Mackinaw. 120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June,

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine 240 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of new white field beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean dry salt 900 gallons of good cider vinegar The whole to be delivered in December, 1835,

nd January and February, 1836. At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, 60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flou 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt

gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine. 60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt

225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. 60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 hushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Trumball, New London. 120 barrels of New York mess pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Walcott, Newport, R. I. . 60 barrels of New York mess pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flou 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hord soap

400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Governor's Island, New York Harbor 180 barrels of New York mess pork 375 barrels of fresh superfine flour 165 bushels of new white field beans 2640 pounds of good hard soap 1200 pounds of good hard tallow cendles

60 bushels of good clean dry salt 675 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort McHenry, Baltimore. 60 barrels of Baltimore packed pime pork 125 barrels of fresh superior Howrard street 55 bushels of new white sold beans

880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Severne, Annapolis. 60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork 125 barrels of fresh superior Howard street 55 bushels of new white field beans

880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider uinegar At Fort Washington. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour bushels of new white field beans

880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Monroe, Old Point Crowfort. 300 barrels of pork 625 barrels of fresh superior Howard street

275 bushels of new white field beans 4400 pounds of good hard soap 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean dry salt 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

At Fort Moultrie, Charlescon, S. C. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of new white field beans

1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean dry salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour

55 bushels of new white ffeld beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Arsenal, four miles from Augusta, Georgia. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap

400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.

125 barrels of fresh superior flour 55 bushels of new white field beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean dry salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar

Note .- All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid, the periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be—one fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1836, and 1st March, 1837. The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh ned less than two hundred sea hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, ex-cept where the quantity is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams The pork is to be carefully packed with Turks' Island Salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped.— The Vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels; and the soap and candles in settle as soon strong boxes, of convenient size for transporta-

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peter's, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1836. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited

at such store houses as may be designated by the NIPS. Barry's

Agent of the Department.
The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time pefore entering into contracts; and also of increas ing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty

lays previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by
the District Attorney, or by some person well
known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.
Advances cannot be made in any case; and ev-

idence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on Banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of

the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence ." GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 1, 1835-28-120 Sept. KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION STOCK FAIR, FOR 1835.

HE Committee of arrangement have adopted the following rules, for the fair of 1835. which will be held on the Association ground, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th of Sep-

The Cattle will be exhibited on the first day; Horses, Mules, Jacks, &c. the 2d day.

Specifications and discriptions in writing of all animals entered for exhibition, and competition for premiums, with the name and residence of the owners, must be left with the Secretary before 9 o'clock, A. M. of the first day of the Fair, in

The pedigree of all stock must be given at length, including age and country in which bred; with satisfactory reference, as to the facts and particulars stated. During the Fair, the Stock nust be placed under the order and management of the Committee of General Superintendence.

Persons who are not Stockholders of the Association, may become annual members, and enjoy all the privileges of Stockholders of the Fairs, by paying Five Dollars per annum.

Owners of stock exhibited, must furnish the

Secretary with duplicate certificates of each ani mal separately.* Annual subscribers to be subjected to all the rules of the Association for the government of its

The following Premiums shall be awarded by the Judges of the Fair. The best Stallion, a silver cup, 2d Best do a certificate, The best 2 year old Stud Colt, a cup,

2d do do certificate, The best 1 year old Stud Colt, a cup, 2d do
Best Sucking Colt, a cup,
do certificate, do certificate. Best Mare, a cup, Best 2 year old Filley; cup,
do certificate,

13 Best Gelding, a cup I4 2d best do certificate, Best pair Carriage Horses, a cop, 16 Best Jack over 3 years, a cup, 17 2d best do certificate, 17 2d best do certificate, 18 Best Jack under 3 years old, a cup,

19 2d best do certificate, 20 Best Jenney over 3 years old, a cup, 21 2d best do certificate,
22 Best Jenney under 3 years old, a cup, 23 2d best do certificate, 24 Best Mule over 2 years old, a cup,

25 Best Sucking 12. 26 Best Bull, a cup, certificate, 26 Best Bon.,
27 2d best do certificate,
28 Best 2 year old Bull, a cup,
certificate, 28 Best 2 y a certificate,
29 2d best do certificate,
30 Best 1 year old Bull, a cup,
do certificate, 31 2d best do 32 Best Bull calf, a cup, certificate,

34 Best Cow, a cup, 35 2d do certificate, 36 Best 2 year old Cow, a cup, best do certificate Best yearling Heiser, a cup, certificate, 39 2d best do certificate,

Best Cow Calf, a cup,
2d best do certificate, 40 Best Cow do certificate,
41 2d best do certificate,
42 Best fat Bullock, a cup,
certificate, 43 2d best do certificate, 44 Best Wooled Ram, a medal, 45 Best Boar, a medal.

JOHN BRAND. THOS. P. HART, THOS. SMITH. *No aged animal to which a premium has heretofore been awarded, can receive a second pre-

Lex. Ky. July 25, 1835—29-td The Sciota Gazette, Chillicothe, will publish the above 3 times, and forward their account to this office. —Lex. Obs.

NOTICE. HE Subscriber respectfully informs his fri and the public, that he has taken Mr. THO-MAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercan tile concern. The business will, in future, be con ducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE. of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms. WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April, 22. -16-tf RAIL-ROAD DIVIDEND.



ers. By order of the President,
A. O. NEWTON, Treas. Lexington, June 24, 1835-29-1f

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Nathaniel Lowry into partnership in his Grocery concern. The business in future will be conduct-

NOTICE.

THOMPSON AND LOWRY. They have just received a fresh supply of Family Groceries; and will continue to keep all articles in their line of business, for sale on as moderate terms as they can afford. Their friends and ness, to merit a share of public patronage Those indebted to the firm, will please call and

THOMPSON & LOWRY. Lex. July 2, 1835--26-1f

DOCTORS LETCHER AND BELL,

Lex. June 20, 1835-24-tf

INSTITUTION

FOR YOUNG LADIES. HE regular annual vacation of this Institu-tion, is postponed until the 1st Oct. in the place of 1st August, as has been the custom here-Pupils will be received at any time preious to that period.

For Terms apply at the Institution. Lex. July, 1, 1835-26-1m

Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tues day morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceeding the discount day.
WILL. S. WALLER. Cash'r. July 8, 1835-27-tf

M.E. BROWNING & CO. AVING purchased of CALEB WORLE stock of WERCHANDIZE. is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Whole-sale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old pations of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is noped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be de-

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandize to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes tha all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835-24-tf

JOB GREEN, LATE OF PHILADELPHIA CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices, -also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and scats; Boston, and othes kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best naterials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;-also, a

Painter and Ornamenter; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken. Lexington, July 23, 1834.-29-tf

THE N. Y. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. A METROPOLITAN GAZETTE Of the Sporting, Literary and Fashiona ble World.

WILLIAM T. PORTER, EDITOR. HE prominent feature in the character of this Journal, is, its devotion to the Sports of the Field and Turf. Gentlemen will find in its columns regular reports of the races which come off on the principal Courses in the Union, -copious extracts from "Bell's Life" and the English Sporting Magazines, with every kind of Sport ing Intelligence accessible to the Editor. Shooting and Angling, with the collateral and necessary information upon each of them, will claim our attention, while Rural, Aquatis, and other exhilerating amusements will not be forgotten. The owners of the crack Trotting Horses of New York and Philadelphia, may rely upon seeing the performances of their nags faithfully chronicled in the Spirit of the Times.

In fine, every endeavor will be made to render this paper available, and even indispensible, to gentlemen of the turf, throughout the country. Various and elegant selections from the Ameri-

an and Foreign Magazines, with brief original remarks upon current literature, will determine he LITERARY character of this Gazette. The affairs of the STAGE, with all kinds of Theatrical Chit Chat, will receive constant attention.

Domestic News will be given, and the whole rendered as pleasant and acceptable as the Editor can make it, by crowding into his columns all the SAYINGS and Doings about town. This, we trust, will be a favorite, as it is a lead ng and original feature in our design. Under appropriate devices will be found the Quips and Quirks of the thousand and one Wags about Town, with the last "good thing" of "Figaro"

containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, and Fashion of Old Gotham! Facts, Scraps and Oddities, and other Gleanings by the Warner of the first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and pegge calculations. Oddities, and other Gleanings by the Wayside, with the latest On Dits, Scan, Mag, and Doings in the Fashionable Circles, will always be carefully collated for the amusement of the general

Such are the more prominent features of the plan of our publication. We enter on our labors not as novices in the art of getting up a paper com-bining various interests and laden with amusement; our whole life has been employed in qualifying ourselves for the task. With such resources as years of experience have

afforded us, fortified by the certainty of regularly receiving the current English periodicals, and sustained by friends known as approved writers and discriminating critics, we fearlessly launch our bark on the broad ocean of public opinion, and cheerily spread our sails to the breeze of public favor that already beckons us to its embraces, and may wast us to the goal of our wiches.

Courtland street) and furnished to Country sub-scribers at \$3,00 per annum in advance, or \$1,00 are continued until the next term. per quarter, payable quarterly. Advertisements inserted on equitable terms,

with a substantial reduction to Yearly Adverti-John Peck, vs. Spencer Boyd and William Mar-

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Bath Circuit Court, July term, 1835. John Peck, against Spencer Boyd and William Marshall's heirs, Defendants in Chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants the unknown heirs of William Marshall, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this Con monwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rule of this court; it is therefore on motion of the complainant, ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of the next term, and file AVING located themselves their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's fice.

permanently in Lexington, bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, tender their services to the citizens of this place, and adjoining country. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this orwill be authorised to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the their shop on Main street, except when prefession-

months successively, A copy att.

J. N. TURNER, CBCC

S. OLDHAM, Barber and Hair Dresser,



ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors so liberally exter to him, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to husiness, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. He

KLAIBER,

also wishes to inform them, that his BATH-HOUSE

is now in operation for the present season, where he is prepared to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day. His Shop is at the old well-known sland, Lexington, Ky., just below Mr. John Brennan' Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boardinghouse,

where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS;—Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax.—CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES, assorted. May 16, 1835.—19-tf

WHITESMITHING.



county, that he has John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly pposite Keiser's Tavern; where he will be hapy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the re-

FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &C. N. B. The highest price will be given for old

Lex. June 6, 1835-22-3m. The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the

REFORMED PRACTICE MEDICINE.

Drs. J. B. DAY and I. F. HARRIS, ESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of practising medicine in Lexington, and the adjacent country. Their shop is on Main-Street, directly opposite Brennan's (formerly Postlethwaite's) Hotel, where they may be found at all times except when

sent on professional business. We beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that our principle and practice are essentially different from the ordinary mineral course, and also from the Tompsonian or Steaming plan. We practice according to the principles of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, as taught at its Colleges in New York and Worthigton, Ohio, discarding all the preparations of mercury, antimony and other poisonous minerals so much used by physicians of the present day, and which are so deleterious to the human system; sing in their stead vegetable remedies, far more powerful in removing disease, and which leave the constitution uninjured. The experience of others, as well as our own in an extensive prac-tice of several years, has fully proved that mineral medicines internally, are entirely unnecessary in the treatment of any disease, and we believe there are but few of those who have taken them, who will hesitate to say that they are injurious, uncer-

tain and dangerous in their operation.
As to the Thompsonian system, we admit that it contains some good remedies, but it is entirely too limited, too heating or stimulating, and steam s too frequently and indiscriminately used.

We use no preparations of medicines which are numbered, and for which there is a patent right. Further, we believe that no man can make a good

hysician, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the human system, and every other branch of known that Thompsonians deny the necessity of Having made a candid statement of our principles, and the course we intend to pursue, we ask those afflicted with disease, to pause, and choose between remedial agents drawn from Nature's

garden, powerful in removing disease, but safe in

their operation-and poisonous minerals, which so often destroy the lives or future health of those who take them.

J. B. DAY, J. F. HARRIS. P. S. For a further knowledge of our principles, &c. we refer our friends to a medical work published by Dr. W. Beach, consisting of three large volumes, the title of which is 'Beach's A-merican Practice.' It can be seen either at our

the highest standing both in Europe and America.

Lexington, June 5, 1835 .- 22-3m LAND FOR SALE.

VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.

B. M. HINES. Vicksburg Miss. May 7, 1835--20--10t. James P. Rucker vs Charles Humphreys. STATE OF KENTUCKY, Woodford Cirer, Complainant, against Charles Humphreys

Administrator, &c. Defendants in Chancery This day came the complainant and his attorney, and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thos. Essex is not an habitant of this commonwealth. and he having failed to enter his appearance here-in, and answer the Complainant's bill agreeable tothe law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless the said absort defendant Essex, ap pears here on or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer said THE NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES is bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this published in a beautiful and attractive form, on order be published in some authorised newspaper printed in this State, for two months in succes-

A copy att.
RIDGLEY GREATHOUSE, clk. Lex. July 1, 1835--26-9w

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DANL. BRADFORD.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER: For one year in advance
"Six months do "Six months do 1 50
"Three months do 1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 mouths 3 00

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